This tair and beautiful heritage of ours,
This island on the besom of the deep,
This land of birds and fruits and flowers,
Where their vigits angulas keep.
How blest indeed is she among the nations,
Clothed with heaven's guodness, nature's smile,
God-made, a book of Bible illustrations,
Where man alone is vile.

However this may be, it is certain that as a recog nized holiday Thanksgiving is wholly of New Engand origin. Long before it was accepted by the other colonies, or States even, its observance was a feature of New England life, and indeed it is only within a few years that the celebration became gen eral and the holiday national in its character. For the future, however, it belongs to the nation as clearly and distinctively as the Fourth of July and the 22d of February, and throughout the country its characteristics are and will continue to be much the

seene in the markets speaceday alternoon and evening was one of singular and striking interest and indicated the foresight that is necessary when the metropolis would reast.

The stoppage of the Eighth avenue cars on account of the burning of the company's stables would, it was leared, have a telling effect upon business yesterday in Washington Market, and stall keepers, who had been preparing a heavy stock for the day, had some misgivings that the withdrawal of their Eighth avenue patronage would entail a loss upon them. They were most agreeably disappointed, however, for all day long the market was thronged with purchasers, and the sale of poultry seemed never so brisk. The same was the cage in Fulton Market, and if the quantities of turkeys, chickens, ducks, geose and towl of every kind that were purchased during the day are any index to the earnestness of the offering no one can in reason doubt that New Yorkers are thankful for the blessings of the past year. The scene at both markets, although lively and noisy, was monotonous enough after a very short time. There is nothing beautiful in the unplumaged anatomy of a turkey or a chicken, and when nothing else for a stretch of a couple of blocks greets the eye the view is not entertaining. Turning from fewl stalls to where the vogetable accessories are to be found one met with compensation in the errisp smell of fresh cut colery and the odor of thyme and sage which the market boys poked under your nose at "five cents a bunch." The comparative price of celory, sage and thyme, as compared with a year ago, is "one of those things no fellah can find out," for, while in other articles sold in the markets it is admitted there is a slight advance, in those the price found in the existing relations of demand and supply. The prices of fowls were steady during the day, but, as is invariably the case on the eve of a hoidty, they went down at dark, many of the dealers fearing to be left with perishable stock on their hands—especially perishable in warm weather. shable in warm weather.

Democratic chickens from no place in particular

with perishable stock on their hands—especially perishable in warm weather.

Democratic chickens from no place in particular brought 10 cents a pound, and turkeys, ducks and ge-se of the same social grade 12 cents. If you wanted wild turkey, with a gamey taste to it you wanted wild turkey, with a gamey taste to it you wanted have to pay 25 cents a pound for it, and no thanks for your custom, for most of it was ordered in advance and could be readily marketed. Philaselphia and Mount Holly turkeys, chickens and geese ran as high as 18 cents per pound. Quail sold at \$5 per dozen; partridges from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per pair; nanvasback ducks, \$3.50 to \$4.2 games, \$1.50 per pair; resibeads, \$1.25 to \$1.50; maliards the same; widgeon, 75 cents a pair; tame duck from 16 to 18 yents a pound; woodcock, 85 cents a pair; teal duck from 75 cents to \$1, and hast, but not least, cranberries 8 cents a quart.

ARITHMETICALLY CONSIDERED.

Professor Froctor's recent discourse upon the immensity of space suggested to the reporter a calculation of the pastronomical capacity of New York Sity. As everyhody who wants it will have a good dinner to-day the total number of dinners will be in the neighborhood of 1,250,000. Half a pound of turkey is a small average for each person, which gives us e25,000 pounds to go round. It won't be all turkey, but that don't make any difference, because allowance is made for that in a subsequent calculation. Taking the different kinds of fowl, game and tame, that go to fill the bill and averaging their whight, as eaten, at five pounds, the number of victims to the siaughter exceeds 100,000. The cost of all this, not to speak of celery, cranberry sauce, wine pudding coffee and a cure for dyspeysia is an arithmetical problem in keeping with Professor Proctor's vastness and immensity.

At most of the churches there will be a special Thanksgiving aervice. At Trimity a full choral service is announced for the morning, with a sertnon by the Rev. Morgan Drs. Mr. Bescher is expected to preach a sermon appropriate

preach.
Thanksgiving Day is to be observed this year in a patriotic and befitting manner in st. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church in East Twenty-eightt street—more so than has heretofore been customary in most of the circurches of that denomination. A solemn high mass will be celebrated at nine o'clock this meroing, after which the "To Beum Laudamus" will be sung by the choir.

AT THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.
One of the most interesting features of the day will be the dinners at the charitable institutions.

In one grait duty we are still wanting; one national ritine we still commit; one still upon our homostill remains. The native whe was to the manor born; whose trust we have abused; whose faith we have betrayed; the one alten to whom our courts of justice are unforty dosed. The ladius of North America, pronounce our greatness to be a sham, our justices to be a sector, our freedom to be a lie and our bosted liberty to be a fraud. Until his wrongs are righted no man in all this broad hand can give thanks for blessings now suipped without himiliation, because of evil to-arched and ladius and the stream of the strea

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL OF FREE GRACE. The Thanksgiving Eve services at the St. George's Chapel of Free Grace in East Nineteenth street, last connection of Free Grace in Last Nunceauth street, mast evening, were conducted by the rector of St. George's, kev. Dr. Williams, assisted by Rev. Mr. Perkins. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Frederic Courtney, of St. Thomas' Church. Mr. Courtney took his text from H. Kings, vii., 1-2.

OBITUARY.

NAWERY BRANICKI, POLISH REVOLUTIONIST. Xawery Branicki, whose death in Egypt was yester, chearly and distinctively as the 22d of February, and throughout the contracteristics are and will continue to be much the same.

In New York Lty the distinctive features of this national holiday are even more clearly defined than in New England, where it originated. The tables of rich and poor alike are graced with the emblematic bird of thankfulness and rejoicing. Family reunions are as common in the city homes as in New England households. Charity litts her gentle hand to feed the poor and the homeless, the prisoner and the panger, on this day of the celebration of plenty. Trade ceases, traille stops, Wall street is deserted, breadway pute on holiday attire, and the thousand noises of an ordinary week day are attuned to the becoming stillness of a half Sabbath, half gala day. The churches throw open their portals in the morning, but close them early that appetite may wait upon devotion; the theatres fling wide their doors both atternoon and evening, that the head and the neart may be feasted as well as the stomach; mainly sports and attletic pastimes are provided in every direction and everywhere there is something characteristic of the day and the occasion. As a preparation for this national feast there was the usual activity gesterday, and not only were the markets teening with turkey and crowded with buyers, but in the street cars, on the "L' trains, in private carriages and in the hands of pedestrians was to be seen the plucked fowl strapped for the spit. The seen the plucked fowl strapped for the spit. The seen the plucked fowl strapped for the spit. The seen the plucked fowl strapped for the spit. The seen the plucked fowl strapped for the spit. The seen the plucked fowl strapped for the spit. The seen the plucked fowl strapped for the spit. The seen the plucked fowl strapped for the spit. The day announced by a cable despatch, was born in Poland about 1815, being a grandson of Franciszek

Tuesday night, was a centenarian. He did not know the date of his birth, but according to the calculations of himself and his grandchildren he was about 103 years old. Piser was a native of Poland, where he became a prosperous merchant tailor. In 1855, owing to the tyrannical oppression of the Russian government, he came to America, and for the past twenty-four years has lived in this city. He was accustomed to recall with enthusiasm that in 1809 he carried a musket when Napoleon passed through Poland. By his first wife he had three children, who are now living, and by his second, twenty-three children, nine of whom are living. Hannah Piser, his second wife, is now seventy-three years old and is a strong, healthy woman. The old gentleman had six brothers and two sisters, about fifty grandchildren, while the number of his great-grandchildren, some of whom have attained their majority, is past finding out. He was never sick and was eighty-five years old before medicine was prescribed tor him. He was over six feet in height, weighed 200 pounds on the average and smoked a pipe inveterately. For the past forty years he has been a gentleman of leisure, being cared for by his grandchildren, who are in comfortable circumstances. His death was caused literally by oid age. to recall with enthusiasm was accustomed

B. H. SAWYER.

Mr. E. H. Sawyer, one of the most prominent business men of East Hampton, Mass., died there yesterday morning, aged ninety years. He was the treasurer of the Niashawannuck Manufacturing Comturing companies. He was also president of the East Hampton Savings East, a trustee of the Willis-ton Seminary at East Hampton and of the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary at South Hadley. No man residing in the Connecticut Valley displayed a greater public spirit. pany and a director of several other local manufac-

DR. OSMUN EXPELLED.

The summing up by counsel for prosecution and defence in the trial of Dr. Osmun occupied the enession, at Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday evening, and it was nearly midnight when President Dickinson declared the arguments closed and gave the case to the committee appointed by the trustees the case to the committee appointed by the trustees of the church for decision. Their deliberations consumed another hour, during which time the large andience retained their seats in the lecture room. At five minutes past one vesterday morning the committee returned with a verdier inding defondant guilty on all specifications. Dr. Osmun was then formally expelled by the president from all connection with the Methodist Church.

INSPECTOR BOLAND CONVICTED.

At the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday the jury in the case of Thomas Boland, the indicted inspector of election, were called into court, after their night's deliberation, and ancourt, after their night's deliberation, and an-nounced that they had agreed upon a verdict of guilty. Counsel for Boland asked for time to make a motion for a new trial. The motion was granted, and sentence deferred until Monday next, to which time the court was adjourned. In the meantime the Court fixed the prisoner's bail at \$3,000, which was immediately furnished in the District Attorney's other.

THE SPANISH FLOODS.

Mr. Hays, of No. 130 Malden lane, forwarded yes, terday to Spain for the relief of the sufferers by the floods in Murcia the sum of £2,000 (\$10,000), the first instalment of the money collected by the New York Relief Commistee. The money goes to the Central Commission, of which Cardinal Manuel Benabides is president. So far \$13,000 has been collected in

"COLUMBIA!"

Mr. P. S. Gilmore on His New National Anthem.

"AN ANGELIC INSPIRATION."

How It Came in the Night and was Wedded to Words.

Since it has been widely stated that Mr. P. S. Gilmore, the well knewn maestro and organizer of the Jubilee Festival, has composed the music and words of a new national hymn for America entitled "Columbia" the greatest interest in the matter has been felt in musical and social circles. Excellent judges have declared that the composition is so full of merit that it will immediately become popular.

A reporter of the Herald visited the composer

yesterday at his residence in Twelfth street. His nome is one in which any person would like to linger. The pictures on the wall; the relies of artistie success; bric-a-brac scattered here and there; library well thumbed and a library table well tumbled, faced by Beethoven and a score of the satellites of the musical battle pictures resting on easels and water pitchers in other suggestive situations; these fill the eye, while the visitor is hunting among the easy chairs to choose a seat. Mr. Gilmore is at all times one of the most approachable gentlemen in his profession when it is desirable to obtain information for the public. Yesterday, however, he frankly confessed that he did not know where to begin the story con-nected with his recent composition or to give the incident intelligent shape. "I have been," he said. "in a condition of mental excitement such as I have never known in my career, and until this Heaven inspired production is presented to the public in the manner which I have planned I expect to have no rest."

"But how did this trouble originate?" inquired

the reporter. "I was lying on yonder lounge in a half dreamy mood," he said, "when suddenly there flashed upon me, complete in of all its details, just like a perfect picture, a melody, a thought. I ran to my desk and put it on paper. Here! see! there is a change in but one note. There is is—the original, just as it came inspired by the angels. It isn't mine, I make no claim to it. It has come from God. I am only the messenger. From that moment it assumed the messenger. From that moment it assumed form, and to me possessed a soul. The melody filled my nature to a degree that I was unable to repress. Going to the Grand Opera House to attend the usual Sunday evening concert. I found myself still in the dream, charmed. I went through the direction of the music of my band in a purely mechanical way, sometimes being obliged to count the movements of my own baton to assure myself of my own identity. To tell you the truth, spiritually I was not there at all. I remember that the overture of the evening was from "William Tell," which is as familiar to me as A, B, C, and that as an automaton I went through certain motions, but the melody that had come to me an hour or two before so possessed my being that nothing else could take its place."

"What was your first thought when this melody presented itself?"

"I could only say, Thank God! for I felt that it was a gift from above. Then came the desire to wed this beautiful music to verse. Returning from the Opera House I retired, but during the night scarcely closed my eyes. I said to myself I have secured the soul, but where is the body? and so, tumbling and tossing, restless and uneasy, struggling with something. I know not what, for two or three days and nights, suddenly, as if by inspiration, there appeared the picture of America from her growth to the present time, presented in verse. I sprang from one of those sleepless beds, and with only the few interlineations you see (Mr. Gilmoge here produced the original copy in pencil I transcribed what has been sent to me by heaven. I believe it—yes; don't smile, it is immortal! form, and to me possessed a soul. The melody

heaven. I believe it—yes; don't smile, it is immortal!

"And how do you propose to utilize this idea?" inquired the writer.

"In a business way I have protected myself by copyright so far as the music is concerned, but wherever the words and music are combined in the schools I shall be glad to have them used. Indeed, I think there will be no public occasion on which after a white the stirring notes of my anthem will not be heard. The last verse is especially adapted for every reverential occasion. For myself I sing it as my morning and evening prayer, and my family join me in using it as a part of our nightly praise to the Almighty."

"How did the name Columbia' so happily occur to you?"

"It was merely one of those happy thoughts that grow around a man when he is intellectually in a process of incubation. The great events of the nation came to me, rank and file. They found me in a spell—a frenzy. They shaped themselves. I was only the amnuensis, and

tion came to me, rank and file. They found me in a spell—a frenzy. They shaped themselves. I was only the amanuensis, and it was with the melody ringing in my ears that I put the lines on paper. When the work was finished I felt as if I had lived fifty years."

"I infer from your conversation that you do not regard this as a commercial enterprise."

"Not in the least. From the moment I called my peem "Columbia" I felt that the music and the words would make their mark on the face of time. They have been sent from heaven and are an inspiration. Such words and music never would have been given me if they were not intended for a great and beautiful mission."

"Have you any objection to the publication of the words?"

words?"
"None whatever. Here they are." And Mr. Gilmore presented the writer with a copy from which
the following publication is made:— COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA! First and fairest gem On Nature's brow—a diadem,
Whose lustre, bright as heavenly star
The light of Freedom sheds afar.
Like Noah's Ark, a God-sent bark,
In search of land, through day and dark,
First found thee hold by nature's child,
The red man in his wigwam, wild.

COLUMBIA! Soon the tidings spread Of what Columbus saw and said; The eyes of man they turned to thee, The new land rising from the sea; Each spread his sail before the gale, To verify the wondrous tale. And thus began what was to be The hope and home of Liberty.

Columnia! In thine early days,
Our Pilgrim Fathers sang thy praise.
They landed from the Mayflower's deck,
On Plymouth Rock—a snow clad speck—
That marks the place from which the race
Of Puritans, their true blood trace,
Who bought our Independence dear
With hearts of steel that knew no fear.

COLUMBIA! Twas in fire and blood Brave Washington, the foremost, stood. With bonner high and sword in hand, He drove the tyrant from the land; Thy breast still sore, to thy heart's core, Till washed again in human gore—
In martry blood! Shed not in vain. It left thee whole without a stain.

COLUMBIA! See what thou art now, A crown of stars on Nature's brow; With fields of gold and teeming marts, With fifty million loving hearts, Who cling to thee from sea to sea To guard thy peace and liberty; Who man to man shall e'er be just, And in the Lord place all their trust,

COLUMBIA! Lift thine eyes on high, See Him who dweils in yonder sky. The King of Glory on His throne, Who looks on all, for all's His own. Our earthly gain would be in vain, A home in haven to attain, If with our hearts we did not pay Our debt to Him. Then let us pray.

At morn, at noon, at eventide,
Oh, Lard! be ever at our side,
That we Thy voice may always hear,
And feel that Thou art ever near.
In mercy spare from grief and care
The nation, bowed in fervent prayer,
Who sak with reverent love and awe,
God Bless and Save Amburga!

Who ask with reverent love and awe,
God Bress and Save Americal

"Many attempts," said Mr. Gilmore, "have been made to write a national song to order, but they have all failed. Music and sentiment cannot be made by machinery. It what I have done is effective, as I believe it will be, the credit will come from the grand impulses of the popular heart. The melody will sound its own singing w.y."

"Do you expect to supplant Yankee Doodle, 'Hail Columbia,' "The Star Spangled Banner' and 'Red,' White and Blue?'

"Not at all. And yet neither of these airs is American. Nor are the words of the songs as effective as those which are presented in the heaven born song I nave handed you. But I think there is an inspiration in 'Columbia' that will give it place wherever it may be heard."

"How do you propose to introduce this composition to the public?"

"It is my purpose to secure some large auditorium like that of the Academy of Music and give the pro-

ceeds of the performance equally to St. John's Guild and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. I know that a large orchestra and hundreds of singers will volunteer their services, and it is my hope that some of the distinguished mon of America will unite with me in adding shape and color to the introduction of the anthem. No one shall make any money out of the undertaking. I regard the theme as sacred, and if the blessing of Heaven is to rest upon it, as it has thus far done, it must be in the charity that goes to the poor."

In ending his conversation, Mr. Gilmore said that he did not know the exact date or which "Columbia" would be presented to the public, but he expected to perfect his arrangements during the next fortnight.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-"CARMEN."

Mme. Ambre appeared as Carmen last evening at the Academy of Music, supported by Signor Runcio as Don José, the rest of the cast being identi-cal with that which was heard on the late The undertaking was particularly venturesome, as it invited a double criticism—of Mme. Ambre, who failed to make a pleasant impression in "Traviata," but who scored a fair success in "Aida," and of Signor Runcio, whose début in the former opera resulted in an unequivocal and disastrous failure It would have been a much better plan to have given each of these artists the advantage of the strongest possible support, and not have obliged them both to redeem the past in a single venture.

Mme. Ambre's is a negative Carmen; it is neither good nor bad; it is neither vulgar nor refined; it is neither inartistic nor finished. It preserves a medium between what it might be in either direction, but the medium is not a happy one, as it is not marked positively with signs of excellence. The affort cannot be said to have been anything like a failure, and yet with signs of excellence. The effort cannot be said to have been anything like a failure, and yet it was not a palpable success. Mmc. Ambre's Carmen develops only the harsher, rougher, the purely animal instincts of the charactor, not a touch of womally nature appearing in it. Taking this as the basis of her conception of the part, she carries it out very well except in one direction. The characterization lacks brilliancy and dash, which, in the absence of all gentler causes, should be the mainspring of her power of fascination over the gypay coterio, of which she is the centre, and of the influence she helds over Don José. In act first Mmc. Ambre makes little dramatic headway; with her later work she improves until the finale, when again she fails to meet the demands of the dramatic action of the opera, the closing due between Carmen and Don José failing far short of what it should be as the climax of the story. Musically, Mmc. Ambre failed to make any special mark, simply because her voice is not suited to the part. Carmen is not suited to her vocal sbrilty. It requires round, resonant, medium notes, which she lacks, and though she understands how it should be sung, she has not the voice a ways to execute her intentions. Triplets and arabesques in the medium register make constant demands on her weaker notes, taking from the good effect she produces when her high notes have been called into play. She dresses the part better than did Mmc. Dolaro, but not so well as did Miss Hauk, and if her Carmen were less mature in its mannerisms, more girlish and less matronly, it would be quite acceptable if not strong. As has been said, the "Carmen" of last night was a medium between a good and an indifferent performance.

Signor Runcio did well when two things have been

night was a medium between a good and an indifferent performance.

Signor Runcio did well when two things have been
considered—his own poor performance in "Travista" and Signor Campanini's great success as Don
José. If he did not come anywhere near equalling
Signor Campanini, he greatly improved on his own
former work in. "Travista," and, though he was
occasionally flat of the pitch, and often made use of
the hoquet dramatique, he was much more of an artist
than on his debut. His Don José lacked a manliness and a vim it should have had, but his singing
was at times of a sweet quality.

The rest of the cast have been heard before, and it
only need be said that they repeated their previous
good work in the opera.

BOOTH'S THEATRE-OPERA BOUFFE, "La Belle Hélène" was sung at Booth's Theatre last night by Mr. Maurice Grau's French Opera Company. Mile. Paola-Marié was the Hélène. Capoul played Paris, and Angèle made a most bewitching Orestes. The performance was an unusually good one and the audience both large and fashionable. Mile. Marié was warmly greeted by her friends at her first appearance and was repeatedly encored during the ovening. Capoul was received with round after round of applause, and Angèle was unable to speak for several seconds after the house discovered her in the picturesque costume of Orestes. Duplan as Menelas and Mezieres as Calchas were, as usual, very amusing and effective. The trio in the last act between Jouard, Duplan and Mezieres was rendered with such spirit and verce that the public demanded it again and again. The chorus was strong and even and the orchestra in every way worthy of the entertainment. Mr. Charles Almeras, the conductor, is rapidly winning a foremost place in his profession. Much of the success of the performance last night was due to his ability and attention. He has an admirable control over his musicians and the effect is readily discernible. one and the audience both large and fash-

STEINWAY HALL-SHERWOOD. Mr. William H. Sherwood's matinee at Steinway Hall yesterday was attended by a small but very excellent audience, who listened with great pleasure to his programme. He had the Mr. Herman Brandt, violinist, the former playing, Mr. Herman Brandt, violinist, the former playing, with Mr. Sherwood, Reinecke's "Impromptu," (opus 66), Mr. Brandt assisting in the playing of Beethoven's Sonate opus 12, No. 3, E flat, and playing also Bach's "Sarabande," as a violin solo.

Mr. Sherwood's solo selections were chiefly from Chopin's Etudes, in which he exhibited a refinement of conception and a delicacy and smoothness in his playing that were most admirable. Mr. Sherwood's abilities are such and his methods are of so excellent a school that his third recital on Saturday next at Steinway Hall should be largely attended by all who are interested in the encouragement of matinees of planoforte music.

GERMANIA THEATRE-"MARIA STUART." For the third time since her arrival in New York Magda Irschick appeared last night as Maria Stuart, consequently the small house which greeted her not altogether unexpected. Notwithstanding that she has repeated the play so often she has not yet concluded her repertoire, and is not likely to, as there is no room at this theatre for her to play in there is no room at this theatre for her to play in that other great play of Schiller's, "Jungfrau von Orleans," which is the remaining card in her hand. There is no reason to repeat the praise bestowed on Irschick in these columns when she appeared as Maria Stuart before, and as any mention of her work would entail that repetition she may be dismissed. It may be interesting to state that that migratory apartment which the patrons of the house have, during the first fortnight, been called to look at in so many quarters of the globe, was again presented. Fraulein Setti, a statuesque Elizabeth, was strong in certain passages and lamentably weak in others, thus giving an impression of crudeness and great unevenness. Herr Keinau's good work as Leicester was destroyed by his preposterous doublets, which might have served as a burlesque on the sartorial peculiarities of the Elizabethan era.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. Levy and his cornet still add a special feature to the orchestral programme at Koster & Bial's concert hall, which are nightly applauded by large au

A young American prima donna, Mile, Meta, made a most successful début last evening at the Thalia Theatre as the Queen of Portugal in Genee's opera, "Der Seekadet." Mile. Meta sang, of course, in German. She will sing again to-night, when "Der Seekadet" will be repeated, so as to fill out charmingly and merrily the Thanksgiving Day of the Germans.

There will be matinées to-day at all the principal

theatres, and the festive thanksgivers can choose be tween "French Flats," at Union Square; "Our Girls," at Wallack's; "Wives," at Daly's; "Dame Trot," at the Fifth Avenue; "Don Casar," at the Grand Opera House; "Les Cloches de Corneville," at Booth's; "Enchantment," at Niblo's; "Fatinitza," at the Standard; "Pinafore," at the Broadway; "Fritz," at the Park, while the San Francisco Minstrels, Harrigan and Hart, Tony Pastor and other celebrities of burnt cork and variety will have open Mr. Maurice Grau will produce Ambrolse Thomas'

opers of "Mignon," in the original French, at Booth's Theatre, on Monday evening next. Great hopes are entertained by the management that the superiority of this version will manifest itself over Italian, with which the American public is familiar. Beyond this special attention will be paid to the mise en scene, and the cast is expected to speak for itself. Paola-Marié will appear as Mignon for the first time. Mile. Leroux-louvard, of whom much is expected, will be the Philine, Mile. Angèle will be the Frederick, M. Jouard the Lothario, M. Juteau the Lacrie and M. Capoul the Withelm Meister, a rôle which he created in Paris, and in which he has so often been heard here with marked favor at the Italian opera. The performance in any case will excite the greatest curiosity, and should it achieve success will meet with no niggardly support.

"BOLTING" IN OPERA.

SUDDEN DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE OF SENOR ARAMBURO AND SENORA ADINI, OF COLONEL MAPLESON'S OPERA TROUPE-THE HERALD THE INNOCENT CAUSE OF ALL THE TROUBLE. The operatic world were astounded last night to learn that Señor Aramburo, one of the tenors of Her Majesty's opera, and his wife Senora Adini, itad sud-denly "bolted" from the company and departed for

Europe yesterday afternoon.

A friend of Señor Aramburo, who went on beard the steamer to see him off, made the following statement to a reporter of an evening paper yesterday in

ment to a reporter of an evening paper yesterday in relation to the affair:

Aramburo was sugaged for the winter season at La Scala of Milan, the leading opera house of the world, when Colonel Mapleson induced him to join his company and come to America. To Aramburo, who had a grand idea of this country, the offer was a tempting one, and he accepted it on condition that Colonel Mapleson should arrange the matter satisfactorily with the manager of La Scala. But all the efforts of Colonel Mapleson have been unavailing. The manager of La Scala would not part with an artist considered in Europe as one of the greatest teners, and he threatened Aramburo with a law suit if he failed to fulfil his engagement, and, furthermore, he sent him several telegrams urging him to be in Milan on the 10th of December next. Aramburo was therefore placed in a very embarrassing position. Having to choose between two managers he has given the preference to the one having the prior right. Besides, between La Scala and the Academy of Jusic the choice is not difficult.

He has experienced in this country some disappointments and surprises. However, he has found the public much more intelligent than the anajority of the crities in matters of art. He can afford to laugh at the New York crities. He is recognized as one of the six greatest tenors living, and the fact of his being engaged to sing at La Scala proves the estimation in which he is held in the acknowledged capital of Italian opera. He has been more amused than chagrined at the attacks of some of the so-called crities. Aramburo has left so abruptly because his engagement with La Scala requires his presence in Milan on December 10. To avoid any unnecessay delay he has preferred to leave unnotteed, but he has left a card to the public which will be duly published. Yes, he mad reason to complain. It is said that both Campanini and Mme. Ambre have loaned money to Colonel Mapleson to carry on the season.

In view of some of the extraordinary statements made by the gentleman a HEBALD reporter last night called on Colonel Mapleson at the Academy of Music to ascertain what statements he had to make.

"Well," replied Colonel Mapleson, laughing, in answer to the reporter's question, "if you want the rue facts I will give them to you. Mr. Aramburo came to see me on Sunday morning. He had read the Saturday Henald, in which there was the following notice of the opera "Il Trovatore":- .

ing notice of the opera "Il Trovatore":

ACADERY OF MUSIC—"IL TROVATORE."

The same cast that lately attempted "Il Trovatore" in Brooklyn appeared at the Academy of Music last evening. Some of the cast were very good and others were very bad. The very good artists asang their acores very well and gave life to the music; the very bad artists (?) sang their scores very badly and murdered their music. The details—the musical obitnary, as it were—ot the affair has been written at length already in these columns, and it is quite unnecessary to give particulars as to the obsequies which have been performed later.

It is to be hoped that "Trovatore" will not be repeated by a company capable of producing such a "Linda," "Faust," "Martha" and "Aida" as has been given in the past fortnight.

Requiseant in pace.

(Omnea.) Martha" and "Aida" continued Colonel Marieson.

"It was Campanini," continued Colonel Mapleson,

and not Aramburo, who played in Brooklyn Aramburo was very angry, considering the report to be a direct attack on him. I said, it could not have been directed against you, because you did not play in Brooklyn.' He went away unsatisfied, and yesin Brooklyn.' He went away unsatisfied, and yesterday (the 25th) his month's salary was due. My son Charles paid him \$2,500, for which we have his receipt up to date. Ever since the Herald notice he had been asking for the advance of four days' pay. I became suspicious, and of course did not give it to him ustil due. We had an opera at Newark, where he sang. He came back at half-past five in the afternoon and asked if I would kindly advance him \$500 more. I asked what he wanted it for after having obtained so large a sum. He said he wanted it to buy some Spanish bonds. I kave him the money and asked him at the same time if he would sing in the "Stabat Mater" next Sunday in case Campanin could not. He agreed and took the operabook home with him. At six o'clock Mme. Adini, his wife, called and asked me to give her five places in the parquet. I explained that I could not give them in the parquet but in the balcony. She said that she and her husband wished to hear "Carmen" and to take a lesson from Campanin's singing. I gave her the seats and there they are now ompty. He has gone and taken my \$500 with him. He has also taken nearly all of the evening edition of an afternoon paper containing the account of his departure, to show the people of Italy how he has been used here, and to endeavor to get back to La Scala."

"Did he have an engagement with me he said that he had none with thom. I had a contract with him for two years, but I shall not attempt to prosecute him. He has my \$500 and I am not going to waste \$500 more in law. The reason of his going was that he thought I was in league with the Herald because his mane and his wife's name were not mentioned. He thinks," said Colonel Mapleson, laughing heartily at the idea, "that the Herald pays me and I write the articles. The last time ne called to see me he addressed me as 'Monsieur Herald.D.' As to the slow a decade and the surpression of the called to see me he addressed me as 'Monsieur Herald.D.' As to the slow at the slow and the surpression of the sour called terday (the, 25th) his month's salary was due. My

WELSH SINGERS.

CHOIRS FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COUN-TIES ENTERTAINING THE PHILADELPHIANS-FINE EFFECTS PRODUCED IN PECULIAR MELODY. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 26, 1879.

The popularity of Weish melodies, and particularly choral singing, dates from the opening of the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in 1851. On that occasion Caraciog, a modern Welsh bard of considerable note in the principality, took to London a choir of 500 voices, and so admirable was their execution, tone and general method that the success of the singers was assured immediately. In 1875, at the holding of the Eisteddfod, at Hyde Park, the Welsh choirs of the Wyoming Valley and adjoining counties appeared, sang and scored a great success. As recently as last May at Wilkesbarre a great Welsh musical as last May at Wilkesbarre a great Weish musical festival was held in the market house, and crowds flocked from near and far to hear the simple, yet withal artistic melodies of the Weish. Efforts were made during the Centennial to engage the choirs for a festival, but money support was lacking and the negotiations fell through. To-day Philadelphia at length had an opportunity of hearing a fine selection of Welsh songs and melodies, and large numbers flocked to the Centennial buildings, where the festival was held.

length had an opportunity of hearing a fine selection of Welsh songs and melodies, and large numbers flocked to the Centennial buildings, where the festival was held.

During the early hours the descendants of the ancient Cymrn were to be met in all parts of the city gazing with wonder and admiration at the piles of stately buildings that to eyes unaccustomed to the scenes familiar to the dwellers in large towns provided ample food for wonderment. Much surprise was expressed by Philadelphians at the absence of the high steeple crowned hats that up to the present day are the well nigh universal headges of the female Welsh peasantry. It being apparently overlooked that the Welsh who have made their homes in America, while retaining to a great extent their loye of home and eminent purity of their domestic life, have become sufficiently Americanized to cast of those eccentricities of dress for the more comfortable habiliments of modern life. The choirs who take part in the competitions that commenced to-day and extend over to-morrow are inhabitants of the coal regions of Schuylkill, Lackawanna, Carbon, Luzerne and Northumberland counties, each being nearly three hundred voices strong. The male members of the organization come from the coal mines.

The first number on the performance was "Llewyn On" (Ash Grove), and it was indeed an imposing band of singers that arose at the flat wave of the conductor's baton to render the really beautiful air to expressive words. The audience was at once charmed to silence by the sweet-voiced singers of the Wyoming Valley. Unison of expression, purity of tone and excellent time were the most noticeable features of the performance. There was also an absence of effort and a judicious and modest sacrificing of individual voices to the really grand effect produced by the blended strains of the united chorus that was particularly praiseworthy. The next number, a chorus rendered in the native vernacular, "Y Don O Flaen y Gyntvedd" (The Wind Before the Storm) was a more ambitious composit

SENTENCED FOR CONSPIRACY.

Samuel P. Knapp and Robert H. Drake, convicted at the May term of court for conspiracy, in inat the May term of court for conspiracy, in intoxicating a married man and enticing him
into a house of bad repute in this city
and who had their case brought before
the Supreme Court on writs of certiorari,
have been sentenced at Freehold, & J., by Judge
Walling. Knapp is required to pay a fine of \$500
and Drake \$300, and the costs of trial and appeal. A
motion will be made to set aside a decree of divorce
obtained upon Knapp's and Drake's evidence. All
the parties concerned are well to do. The case created much excitement, it being the first of the kind
ever tried under the statutes in Monmouth county.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

ARCHEISHOP WILLIAMS MISREPRESENTED-HI HAS GIVEN NO ORDERS FOR WITHDRAWAL OF CATHOLIC CHILDREN FROM THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, AND IN EFFECT FROWNS ON THE

ACTION OF FATHER SCULLY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] Bosron, Nov. 26, 1879.

In the Morning Journal of yesterday appeared a rather sensational report about the position of the Catholic Church on the school question, in which it was stated that the Archbishop of Boston had issued strict orders to all pastors to establish parochia schools and compel parents, under the authority of the Church, to send their children there for instruction. It was further alleged that at a diocesan synod these instructions had been debated, and that a letter from the Pope had been read, in which prompt action was enjoined, for the purpose, as it was stated, of saving the souls of the children. The Herald correspondent tried yesterday to ascertain the truth of these statements, but could not get an interview with His Grace the Archbishop.

o-day the effort was renewed with a simil lar result, so far as he was concerned; but in conversation with four different clergymen who had attended the synod, and who were seen separately, it was learned that the reports were en-tirely wrong; that no such decision had been reached; that no new orders from Rome had been received on the subject, and that the whole matter was taken up for a newspaper sensation. "Why," said one of the gentlemen, "that circular from the Pope that was read has been in the Archbishop's possession for three years. It is not an order, but an exhortation to look after the faith and morals of the rising generation, especially those who are educated in the public schools. Pastors are enjoined to keep watch that no dangerous or per-nicious books be placed in their hands in the schoolroom, and that a fatherly care be exercised over their youthful and consequently plastic minds. It is recommended that, so far as practicable, parochial schools be established, and that the highest standard of education be set up, which would embrace also a religious training. In interpreting this to the pastors the Archbishop recommended the establishment of parish schools wherever such action would not be burdensome to the people, and stated that they could 'use all legitimate means to compel an attendance, but in no case to take any step in that direction without consultation with him.' This latter inwithout consultation with him. junction was understood to be a direct rebuke to the arbitrary conduct of Father Scully in Cambridge, who wanted to fight the case without any assistance or any consultation with the recognized authorities The report yesterday, it will be remembered, stated that Father Scully's course received the sanction and approval of the synod, and that a new and startling departure was about to be made by the Church."

A CHECK FOR FATHER SCULLY.

Another clergyman, who had been at the syned, strongly condemned the Cambridge pastor for what he bluntly called "his bigotry and sensational conduct." He claimed that, so far from the Archbishop indorsing his course in dealing with his people, he would undoubtedly condemn it if he were not afraid of giving scandal. As it was the positive instructions given to make no move in the school matter without the Archbishop's authority was a direct rebuke for him and a warning not to go any further.

THE REPORT SUBSTANTIALLY FALSE.
A third gentleman who attended the synod when sked for a statement of the case said the reports published yesterday are false and that the Arch-bishop did not instruct the assembled pastors to begin at once the establishment of schools in their re-spective parishes, and also that he did not inform the pastors that after the schools were in operatio and parents refused to send their children to their pastors would be sustained in denying them the sacraments. The clergyman also denies that the Archbishop made any further statement in this

It is learned that Rev. P. Cuddihy, of Milford-Mass., one of the most extreme radicals in the Church, and Father Scully, are at the bottom of the whole thing and have been laboring to get Arch-bishop Williams to promulgate an order for the establishment of the schools. They belong to the European system, and want to see the laity under complete subjection before they die. The matter will be dropped in a few days, as no change is liable to take place. The Archbishop absolutely refuses to make any statement at present, and we must con-tent ourselves with the testimony of four or five conservative ones who were present and who gave their statements without any collusion whatever

TELEGRAPH TO BE PROTECTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD,]

THENTON, N. J., NOV. 26, 1879.
On Monday last the American Union Telegraph
Company complained to Governor McClellan that its wires were being broken, its poles cut down and its property destroyed, notwithstanding that its officers took every means to protect the line. Conofficers took every means to protect the line. Consequently the company asked for protection from the State. The Governor to-day informed the company that he would do all in his power to prevent the cerredations, and had instructed the Prosecutors of the Pleas in each county along the line to enforce the law and have the violators, on the presentation of sworn informations, punished. This action will prevent a recurrence of the disgraceful scenes witnessed lately and will force the bblligerent parties to have recourse to the courts for the settlement of any supposed grievance.

A DEAD MAN BLAMED.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26, 1879. The report of the Local Board of Steam Vessel Inspectors concerning the collision on the 7th ult., between the steamer Champion and the British ship Lady Octavia, declares that the disaster was wholly due to the absence of a proper lockout on the Champion. The Board is of the opinion that the fault rests mainly with R. H. Leonard, the direct mate of the Champion, and if he had survived his action he should have been condemned in severe terms. The evidence shows that it was the Lady Octavia that ran into the Champion, but that, under the evidence, the officers of the former should be exongrated from all blame. The Champion appears to have been fully equipped with life-saving appliances and the loss of life would not have been so serious had the steamer kept affoat a few minutes longer. Credit is given to the officers and crew of the Lady Octavia for the promptness with which they went to the rescue of the passengers and crew of the wrecked steamer. The report of the Local Board of Steam Vessel In-

A STRIKE SUCCESSFUL.

(BY THLEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.) CANNELTON, W. Va., Nov. 26, 1879. The Kanawha Valley strike is quiet, and prepara

tions are being made to resume work to-morrow. The operators of the neighborhood held a meeting to-day and decided they had better give the advance to-day and decided they had better give the advance asked for than forfeit their contracts. In January, 1879, the Kanawha mirers signed a contract to mine coal during the present year at the rate of fifty-six cents per ton. Upon this basis the operators have sold large quantities of coal, which they are in honor bound to deliver before the 1st of January, 1880, or forfeit their contracts. Consequently they consider it best and wisest to give the miners their demanded advance than to break their contracts, and thus greatly cripple their business in the future. Everything has gone off perfectly smoothly and all business has been transacted in a quiet and determined manner. The New River miners have been at a standstill since their first meeting. They probably find their proprietor a hard man to handle on such an occasion.

WAGES ADVANCED.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 26, 1879. At a meeting of the Board of Trade this afternoon it was voted to restore the schedule prices paid to operatives in April, 1878, the date of the last operatives in April, 1878, the ducto the reaction. This is equivalent to an increase of fifteen percent, and is to take effect on January I. The increase was not made to take effect at once because some of the millis are under December contracts at prices not as remunerative as the present market quotations. A general impression has provailed that only ten percent advance would be gived.

A WIFE'S RUIN.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD, 1

BALTIMORS, Md., Nov. 26, 1879.

William H. Dolan, of "New York, was here to-day, and, with police aid, found his wife in a fashionable house of ill fame. She is only nineteen years of age, and says that she was abducted from New York.